

RINGKASAN

Fluktuasi harga gabah dan perbedaan harga antara gabah dan beras merupakan permasalahan struktural dalam sistem pangan di Indonesia yang berimplikasi terhadap kesejahteraan petani tanaman pangan. Ketidakstabilan harga di tingkat produsen serta ketimpangan distribusi nilai tambah dalam rantai pasok padi–beras berpotensi memengaruhi efektivitas transmisi harga dan Nilai Tukar Petani Tanaman Pangan (NTPP). Akses pasar menjadi faktor penting yang diduga berperan dalam memperkuat atau memperlemah pengaruh dinamika harga terhadap kesejahteraan petani. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh volatilitas harga gabah dan selisih harga gabah–beras terhadap NTPP, serta mengkaji peran akses pasar sebagai variabel moderasi.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan menggunakan data panel sepuluh provinsi sentra produksi padi di Indonesia selama periode 2014–2024. Data yang digunakan adalah data sekunder yang bersumber dari Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) dan instansi terkait. Metode analisis yang digunakan adalah regresi data panel dengan pemilihan model terbaik melalui *uji Chow*, *uji Lagrange Multiplier*, dan *uji Hausman*, serta pengujian efek moderasi menggunakan *pendekatan Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA)*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa (1) volatilitas harga gabah berpengaruh negatif dan signifikan terhadap NTPP, (2) selisih harga gabah–beras berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap NTPP, (3) akses pasar tidak memoderasi pengaruh volatilitas harga gabah terhadap NTPP, dan (4) akses pasar memoderasi pengaruh selisih harga gabah–beras terhadap NTPP dengan memperkuat pengaruh positif selisih harga tersebut, meskipun arah pengaruh yang diperoleh berlawanan dengan dugaan awal hipotesis satu arah.

Temuan ini menunjukkan bahwa kesejahteraan petani tanaman pangan tidak hanya ditentukan oleh dinamika harga, tetapi juga oleh faktor struktural yang memengaruhi efisiensi transmisi harga dan distribusi nilai tambah. Oleh karena itu, peningkatan kesejahteraan petani memerlukan kebijakan yang terintegrasi melalui pengendalian volatilitas harga gabah serta peningkatan akses pasar dan efisiensi tata niaga padi–beras.

Kata kunci: Nilai Tukar Petani Tanaman Pangan, Volatilitas Harga Gabah, Selisih Harga Gabah–Beras, Akses Pasar, Data Panel.

SUMMARY

Price volatility of paddy and the price differential between paddy and rice remain structural issues within Indonesia's food system that have direct implications for the welfare of food crop farmers. Price instability at the producer level, combined with unequal distribution of value added along the paddy–rice supply chain, may reduce the effectiveness of price transmission and affect the Food Crop Farmers' Terms of Trade (Nilai Tukar Petani Tanaman Pangan/NTPP). Market access is considered an important factor that may strengthen or weaken the impact of price dynamics on farmers' welfare. This study aims to analyze the effects of paddy price volatility and the paddy–rice price differential on NTPP, as well as to examine the moderating role of market access.

This study employs a quantitative approach using panel data from ten major rice-producing provinces in Indonesia over the period 2014–2024. The data are secondary data obtained from Statistics Indonesia (BPS) and related institutions. Panel data regression is applied as the main analytical method, with model selection conducted using the Chow test, Lagrange Multiplier test, and Hausman test. The moderating effect is examined using the Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA) approach.

The results indicate that (1) paddy price volatility has a negative and significant effect on NTPP, (2) the paddy–rice price differential has a positive and significant effect on NTPP, (3) market access does not moderate the effect of paddy price volatility on NTPP, and (4) market access significantly moderates the effect of the paddy–rice price differential on NTPP by strengthening its positive impact, although the direction of this effect differs from the initial one-tailed hypothesis.

These findings suggest that the welfare of food crop farmers is influenced not only by price dynamics but also by structural factors that affect price transmission efficiency and value-added distribution along the paddy–rice supply chain. Therefore, improving farmers' welfare requires integrated policies, including measures to control paddy price volatility as well as efforts to enhance market access and improve the efficiency of the paddy–rice marketing system.

Keywords: Farmers' Terms Of Trade, Paddy Price Volatility, Paddy–Rice Price Differential, Market Access, Panel Data.